ters will be duly notified of the assephane-no of their proposals.
I name and P. O. saldress of each bidder gibly written in the proposals.
Is must be addressed to Setsadler General later, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Wash-cc, and should be plainly marked "Pro-Forage."

(Town, County, and State)
(Town, County, and State)
the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish deliver to the United States, at the Quarterdeliver to the United States, at the Quarterlanguage of the County of the States liver to the United States, as his Quarter-penariment at _____agreeably to me of your advertisement, inviting propo-ri forage, dated Washington Depot, De-terment of the following articles, vis: outshels of Corn, in sacks, at ___ per bushel of 66 pounds.

of Expounds. one of baied Hay, at — per ton of 3,000

We, the undersigned, residents of the County of the County

this — day of — 106 . [Seal.]

i hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and helief, the above-named guaranters are good and sufficient as surstice for the amount for which tertified by the United States District Astorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer inder the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

D. H. RUCKER, deb-46 Brig. Gen. and Quartermaster,

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.

CHEF QUARTERMATTER'S OPPICE, DEFOT OF WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1844.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1844.

IFRIDAY, May 12, 1844, at 12 o'clock, in., for very at this depot of one million (1,600,000) feel miber, of the following kind and description.

11111gs. 25,000 feet 5-4, or 15, inch White Pine Common

25,000 feet ve, or 1 inch White Pine Selects.
150,000 feet 4-t, or 1 inch White Pine Selects.
150,000 feet 4-t, or 1 inch White Pine Figoring,
tongued and grooved.)
100,000 feet as I tempick Seantling, 15 feet long.
100,000 feet as I tempick Seantling, 15 feet long.
100,000 feet as White Pine Timber, assorted

tha.

i of the above described to be good merchant-Lumber, subject to the inspection of an in-

able Limber, sugars to the part of the Government. All of the Limber as he delivered within twenty-live (a) days from date of contrast, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures are 10 be appended to the guaranty. The full name and post office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal. Books in a sum equal to half of the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of this guaranters, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be immediated by the Depot Quartermatter.

ermaster.

Proposals must be plainly endorsed on the en-ciope "Proposals for Lumber," and addressed to be undersigned.

D. H. RUCKER,

be undersigned.

D. H. RUCKER,

Brigadicr General and Chief Quartermaster,
may 4-9t Depot of Washington.

DROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

f May, at 12 o'clock m., for furnishing the mustar-nee Department with GIGHT THOUSAND (6,000) BARRELS OF FLOUR. The proposals will be for what is known at this lepot as Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and blds will be enter-ained for any quantity less than the whole. Bids must be in duplicate, and for each grade on Bids must be in duplicate, and for each grade on different sheets of paper, and for each grade on different sheets of paper. The Flour to be fresh ground, and delivered in caw oak barrels, head lined.

The delivery of the Flour to commence within five days from the opening of the bids, and in such quantities, daily, as the Government marchouse in Georgetown, at the wharves or railroad deport in Washington, and the wharves or railroad deport in Washington, or the paper of the four awarded to be some

s. cent will be made in certificates of indebted-rauch other funds as the Government may

Payment will be made in certificates of nucesco-ness, or such other funds as the Government may have for disbursement.

The usual Government inspection will be made just before the Figur is received, and none will be accepted which is not fresh ground.

An outh of allegiance must secondarmy the bid of office, and no bid will be entertained from narties who have previously failed to comply with their bids, or from bidders not present to respond. Government reserves the right to reject any bid for my cause.

Government of the understand, at No. 213 G street, endorsed, "Proposals for Flour."

E. C. GREENE, Sp78-101

Captain and C. S. V.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, F and Fineshin streams, opposite the east currance of the Treasury Building, then de Ashington (Hy, D. C., tien de sepecially to glating upon the United tes.

Daily National Republican.

VOL. IV.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 5, 1864.

NO. 137

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DE-PARTMENT, WARRINGTON, May 1, 1984. Small MONDAY, the 8th day of May, 1984, for the delivery, at the followine areanals, Christy Associa-tion of the Company of t

wilf be notified, and furnished white the fight to reject any tract and bonds.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordinane, Washington, D. C.," endorsed "Proposals for savairy Accountements." GEORGE D. RAMSAY, my3-mw10.

Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordinance.

PROPOSALS FOR WHITE PINE

CHIEF QUARTERMANTER'S OFFICE,
DEFOT OF WASHINGTON,
Sealed proposals will be received at this office
until TUESDAY, May 10, 1884, at 12 o'clock m.,
for the delivery at this depot of the following
smeunts of shingles:
One million (1,00,000) No. 1, 15-inch white pine
hingles, (sawed clear.)
The shingles to be was former to the control of the following
the shingles to be was former to the following.

meunts or sates.
One million (1.60,000) No. 1, 15-inen wanter problems, (sawed clear.)
The shingles to be readle from good material, to sateless, (sawed clear.)
The shingles to be readle from good material, to sateless, and the sateless of the sateless o

OVERLAND CALIFORNIA ROUTE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON CITY, March 27, 1854.

Proposals will be received at the Contract Office
of this Department until 2 p. m., June 14, 1884, (to
be decided next day,) for conveying the mails of
the United States in the State of Kansas and the
Territories of Colonado, Utam, and Navada,
from the ist October, 1884, to the Soth September,
1885, inclusive, on the routes and by the schedules
of departures and arrivals herein specified, constituting the overland route to California.

KANSAS.

administration of such State until a State government therein shall be recognized as hereinafter provided.

So soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such State, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, the provisional governor shall direct the marshal of the United States, as sepecify as may be, to name a sufficient number of deputies, and to enroll all white male citizens of the United States as specify as in their respective counties, and & request each one to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and those who refuse to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and those who refuse to take that oath, which rolls shall be forthwith returned to the provisional governor, and if the persons taking that cath shall amount to a majority of the persons enrolled in the State, and in each of the respective counties entitled to elect a majority of the convention hereinafter provided for, he shall, by proclamation, invite the loyal people of the State to elect delegates to a convention charged to declare the will of the people of the State relative to the re-establishment of a State government, subject to and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States.

The situation of the continuation of the continuation of the United States.

The convention of the United States.

The convention of the United States.

The convention of the United States.

The constitution of the United States.

The convention shall consist of as many members as both houses of the last constitution of the United States.

The convention shall consist of as many members as both houses of the last constitution of the United States.

The convention shall consist of as many members as both houses of the last constitution to the white population returned as electrons of the state, in proportion to the white population returned as electrons of the state, in proportion to the white population returned as electrons of the state, in proportion to the white population returned as electrons of the state, in proportion to the white population returned as electrons of the state, in proportion to the white population returned as electrons of the state, in proportion to the white population returned as electrons of the state, in proportion to the white population returned as electrons of the state, in proportion to the white population returned as electrons of the state, in proportion to the white population returned as electrons of the state, in proportion to the white population returned as electrons of the state, in proportion of the Interest the proportion of the Interest

Poposais will be received at the Contrast Office of this Department until 2 p. m., June 16, 1884, (10) the United States and the Territories of Colonano, Uram, and Narana, from the 1st October, 1864, to the Solts September, 1869, inclusive, on the routes and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified, constituting the vertical route to California.

ROUTE NO. 14,260—From Route Sandy by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified, constituting the vertical route to California.

ROUTE NO. 14,260—From Route Sandy by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified, constituting the vertical route to California.

ROUTE NO. 14,260—From Route Sandy Sandy

The Haconstruction Bull Passes.

The bill guarantesing Republican government in to rebellious Etates, was passed in the House yeaterday afternoon; yeas 73, asys 26, as follows:

Yeas—Mesars. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Baidwin of Mass., Bazter, Beannan, Hose, Broomail, Cofe, Cresson, Frank, Garfield, Highy, Hopore, Hotchaiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Habbard of Conn., Hulburd, Julian, Kelley, Kellogy of Mach, Kellogy of Meh, Kello

the United States shall, on Asbess corpus, discharge them.

If any person declared free by this act, or any law of the United States, or any proclamation of the President, be restrained of liberty, with intent to be held in or reduced to involuntary servitude or labor, the person convicted, before a court of competent jurisdiction, of such act shall be punished by fine of not less than fifteen hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than five nor more than twenty years.

Every person who shall hereafter hold or excicle any office, elvil or military—except offices merely ministerial, and military offices below the grade of colonel—in the rebel service, State or Confederate, is hereby declared not to be a citizen of the United States.

Correspondence Laid Before Congress by

Mr. Neward to Mr. Molley.

DEFARMENT OF TATE.

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1645.

Siz: Your despatch of June 22 (No. 27) has
an received.

revolution are correct, as I believe they are, then it will be seen that a location within the immediate sphere of European politics, like that of Russia, has some advantages as well as some disadvantages. The European States suffer long and forbear much with a nation that fails under the affliction of civil war, if it is only near home. They are very integrate

that falls under the affliction of civil war, if it be only near home. They are very intolerant of a nation, on this continuot, that suffers its domestic wrangles to break the peace of the world. The Poles are not yet recognized by either France or Great Britain as a belligarent. They talk of intervention in behalf of Poland, but they do not act.

Just now victory seems to be smiling ouce more upon the national cause. The achievements of our four great armies are very brilliant and effective. The navy is understood to be renewing its efforts at Charleston. These events are inspiring the country with hopes, the influence of which will probably be manifest in the further scrifties it it yet required to make.

1 am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, Esq., &c., &c., Vicuna.

Mr. Squard to Mr. Molley. DEFARTMENT OF STATE, {
WASHINGTON, June 20, 1863.
Sin: Your despatch of the first of June (No.
6) has been recived and read with much in-

Any in the content of the content of the state of the content of t

with us, renewed the explanations before mentioned. The French army has now captured Paebls and the capital, while the Mexican Government, with its principal forces, is understood to have retired to San Luis Potosi, and a provisional government has been instituted under French suspices in the city of Mexico, which being supported by arms, divides the actual dominion of the country with the Mexican Government, also maintained by armed power. That provisional government has neither made nor sought to make any communication to the Government of the United States, nor has it been, in any way, recognized by this Government. France has made no communication to the United States concerning the provisional government which has been established in Mexico, nor has alse announced any actual or intended departure from the policy in regard to that country which has beforementioned explanations have authorized us to expect her to pursue. The United States have received no communications relating to the recent military serons in Mexico from the recognized Government of that country.

The imperial Government of Austris has not explained to the United States that it has an interest in the subject, or expressed any desire to know their views upon it. The United States have herestofore, on proper occasions, frankly explained to every party having an interest in the question the general views and sentiments which they have always entertained, and still entersals, in regard to the interests of society

explained to every party having an interest in the question the general views and sentiments which they have always entertained, and still entertain, in regard to the interests of society and government on this continent. Under these circumstances it is not deemed necessary for the representatives of the United States, in forcing countries, to engage in the political debates which the present unsettled aspect of the war in Mexico has elicited. You will be promptly advised if a necessity for any representations to the Government of Austria shall arise.

I am, sir, your obedient servant H. Sawants.

J. LOTEROF MOTLET, Eq., &C., &C., Vienna.

J. LOTEROF MOTLET, Esq., &c., &c., Vienna.

Mr. Reward to Mr. Modley.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, September 28, 1862.

Sim: Your interesting dispatch of September 1 (No. 32) has been received. The United States are not indifferent to the events which are occurring in Mexico. They are regarded, however, as incidents of the war between France and Mexico. While the Governments of those two countries are not improperly left in an uncertainty about the sentiments of the United States, the reported relations of a member of the imperial family of Austria to those events do not seem sufficient to justify this Government in making any representations on that subject to the Government of the Emperor. His candor and fairness towards the United States warrant the President in believen that any every the Government of the Emperor. His candor and fairness towards the United States warrant the President in believing, as he firmly does, that his Majesty will not suffer his Government to be engaged it any proceedings hostile or injurious to the United States.

nited States.
I am, air, your obedient servant,
William H. Ssward.
J. LOTHROP MOTEST, &c., &c., Vienna.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Motley. Mr. Seward to Mr. Motley.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, October 5, 1863.
Sin: I have to thank you very carnestly for
your interesting summary of the recent movements at Frankfort for the reorganization of
the States of Germany. The United States entertain such cordial sentiments towards the
States of Germany, severally, as must forble
to germany, severally, as must forble
any proceedings calculated to embarrass the
just action of either of them for its own security and advancement. But this feeling ought
not to restrain us from saying that every effort
to consolidate all the German States under a
federation which would promote the common
development and progress of the entire fatherland would be halled in this country with profound satisfaction.

found satisfaction.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWAND.

J. LOTRROP MOTLEY, &c., &c., Vienos.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

J. LOTRIGO MOTLEY, &c., &c., Vicina.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Motley.

DEFARMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, October S 1863.

Sir. Tour despatch of the 21st of September (No. 3s) has been received.

You have proceeded very properly in giving to Count Rechberg a copy of my despatch to Mr. Dayton of the 3d of March, 1893. This government desires to practice no concealment in its intercourse with foreign States. During the discussion concerning Maxico, and France, and the United States, which has been going on in Europe, I have refrained from instructing you to speak for the United States. This reserve has been practiced because the questions immediately concern only the three States mentioned, and the persons relation to them of the Austrian Grand Duke is an incident which could only bring the imperial royal Government under any responsibility to the United States when that Government should attempt or propose to violate some actual political right, or disregard some practical interest which it would be the duty of the President to maintain or assert. But in this course of proceeding it has not been my intention to deny to you a full knowledge of the position of the President in regard to the questions debated. France is at war with Mexico and at peace with the United States, and a civil war is raging in the United States. I am to speak of the attitude of France towards the United States. For the eaks of perspiculty I keep the two topics distinctly segarate, and I treat the last one first

Sign: Your despatch of the first of June (No. 27) has been reclived and read with much interest.

If even the witest administration in the terest, we should aways to relied most enlightened States could always to relied to onformity with the surgestions of its own real interests, we should have very small occasion to study the signs of the political waster in Europe. But, unfortunately, the state of morals yet ramains such that a fination which has the misfortune to lose its prestige by falling into either forcellu or evily are and watchful against new ceamism in quarters before peaceful and friendly. Four review of the political situation in Europe is, interests of humanity, there is reason to be like that no speedy enlargement of the boundard of humanity, there is reason to be like that no speedy enlargement of the boundard of humanity, there is reason to be like that no speedy enlargement with the rapon international questions which has the three is so much of uneasiness prevailing the three is so much of uneasiness prevailing there, as to render it improbable that rash and the countering our internal affairs. We are also the finance of the country, which is the same mercurial temper which its marches and protracted sieges engage the attention of the Government and of the country, whole outstrip anticipations traveling by slower processes. The country, sithough it is the minimal of the country with no abstement of energy, and no diminital to not considered.

Mr. Succard to Mr. Modicy.

DEFATARENT OF STATE, by Novertheless, sound in its resolution to suppress it would be unavounded to the three size of the succession of a length of the processes. The country, sithough it is a marched and protracted sieges engage the attention of the Government and of the country. While the same mercurial temper which its marched and protract along the processes. The country shithough its has maintained throughout the whole war, its, not of the country shith the same mercurial temper which its maintained throughout the whole w political emergency from any crous or passion or prejudice. Pursuing this course, the Presi-dent hopes that the pre-judgment of the Em-peror against the stability of the Union may give way to considerations which will modify his course and bring him back to the tradi-tional friendship which he found existing be-tween this country and his own whon, in obedience to her voice, he assumed the admin-

istration of her Government. These desires and purposes of ours do not imply either a fear of imperial hostility or any neglect of a pradent posture of national self-reliance, and in that posture we constantly aim to stand.

I speak next of the relation of France towards Mexico. Until 1890 our prestige was a protection to her and to all the other republican States on this continent. That prestige has been temporarily broken up by domestic faction and civil war. France has invaded Mexico, and war exists between those two countries. The United States hold, in regard to those two States and their conflict, the same principle that they hold in relation to all other nations and their mutual wars. They have notither a right nor any disposition to intervene by force in the internal affairs of Mexico, whether to establish or to maintain a republican or oven a domestic Government there, or to overthrow an imperial or a foreign one if Mexico shall choose to establish or accept it. The United States have not a right nor a disposition to intervene by force on either side in the lamentable war which is going on between France and Mexico. On the contrary, they practice in regard to Mexico, in every phase of the war, the non-intervention which they require all foreign Powers to observe in regard to the United States. But, notwithstanding this self-restraint, this Government theore republican in form and democratic in its organization in form and democratic in the contrary can be a supplied to the democratic in its organization in form and democratic in its organization in form and democratic in its organization in the contrary can be a supplied to the democratic in its organization in form and democratic in the organization in the form and democratic in the organization in the form and democratic in the organization and the contrary can be a supplied to the

PRUSSIA.

Mr. Sumul to Mr. Juild.

Defautment of Nate, 4

Washington, December 1, 1861.

Sum Your despatch of the 12th of Navem-

r (No. 34) has been received.

The case of the Essex having been submitted to this department by his excellency the Baron for Gordt, the views of this Government therepon have been communicated to him, and, as learn, be has referred them to the minister of oreign affairs at Herlin for instructions. While Cart. at present I see no reason to done the correctness of those views, there is at the same time
the utmost readiness on the part of the United
States to hear and consider any reply that may
be presented by the Prassian Government.

Prassia, as well as other European Powers,
will see in the sequel that the United States
perseveringly regulate their whole conduct of
foreign affairs upon the principle of a due observance of the law of nations.

foreign affairs upon the principle of a uncon-servance of the law of nations.

The President profoundly desires the security and welfare of Pressia, and he therefore carn-cally hopes that, by wise and just counsels, the difficulties which are now threatening the peace of the kingdom may be averted without a sav-rifice of the liberties of its very enlightened

have been nercolore made of the sign and friendly disposition towards our country which has been constantly manifested by the King of Prassia.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, William H. Sewann-Norman B. Judd, Esq., &c., &c., Berlin,

Mr. Schard to Mr. Justic.

Mr. Schard to Mr. Justic.

DEFARTMENT OF STATE, to Maintenant Jacob Mattern, 2nd Pennsylva. Bin: Your despatch of the 3d inlime (No. 40) has been received.

Your proceedings in the cases of Apelt and Kloss are approved; and your observations upon others of a similar class, capedially with regard to those where protection is invoked by parties who have returned to Prusia with the evident intention of remaining there permanently, are very lust. It is easily to be formed.

Advantages, 2nd Aguitages, 2nd Maintenant Gasteant Opping, April 33, 1964. evident intention of remaining the perma-nently, are very just. It is easily to be foreseen that serious difficulties and embarrassments may arise, if the appeals of such persons for our protection against the operation of the mil-tary laws of Pressia should be indiscriminately pressed upon the attention of that Govern-ment. Instances have occurred where Eu-

National Republican.

United States to screen them from military duty there. Henceforth you will make no fur-ther applications in these military cases with-out specific instructions. Your remarks on Prussian politics and the Polish insurrection are interesting and instruc-

Tour obedient servant,
William H. Sewand.
NORMAN B. JUDD, &c., &c., Berlin.
[To be continued.]

One of the Advance Papers.

The soldiers are already printing a daily ewspaper on wall paper, at Natchitoches, La., (pronounced Nackitosh.) It is called the Natchitoches Union. We are indebted to Cap-tain Stephen Hoyt, acting Major of New Or-

following:
PROORESS OF UNION SENTIMENT.
As our advancing and victorions army enters and takes undisputed possession of the smart little towns along its line of march, it is truly interesting to witness the gradual decline of Bouthern prejudice against the Yankee nation, as developed by the peculiar manner of the ladies towards the soliders. When the soldiers first enter the town and commence to promeinade the streets, they see nothing but closed doors and closely curtained windows, that gives to every house a complete good-wav-from squite all, foreign Powers, to observe in regard to the United States. Bits, not withshanding this self-restruct, this Government knows full with the therest normal opinion of More with the preference to any monarchical institutions to be imposed from about 1 misting the property of certain the property of the property of certain the property of the property of certain the property of the complete the property of the complete

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WARRINGTON, May X, 1984.
The tollowing officers charged with offences and
beretafure published, are exempt from being disminard the agrice of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders, No.
33. series of 1985, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been
made in their respective cases, viz.
Colonel Nelson Cross. 67th New York volur-

Colonel Bubert B. Merritt, 18th New York volus-

tillery.
L'eutenant Charles B. Harris, 18th Chio battery
E. D. TOWNSEND,
my2 Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL,

Was Department, A JULIANT GENERAL, OFFICE, AND THE TOLLOWING OFFICE AND THE TOLLOWING AND THE TOLLOWING OFFICE AND THE TOLLOWING AND THE TOLLOWING OFFICE AND THE TOLLOWING

Vork volunteers. Brunkenness, neglect of duty, and absence without

Second Lieutenant Henry A. Hunting, 19th Mas-

Second Lieutenant Terrence Riley, 4th United States artillery, having been reported to the head that serious difficulties and cintarrassments may arise, if the appeals of such persons for our protection against the operation of the military based to Prussis should be indiscriminately pressed upon the attention of that Government. Instances have occurred where Emperature of the United States, have left the country when their services were required and returned to Europe to avoid needful military duty here to the protection of the protection of the fairty of which Brigadier General Caldwell. United States volunteers, is precisely to exempt from dismissal from the service were required and returned to Europe to avoid needful military duty here to the protection of th

to Europe to avoid needful military duty here and then have invoked the protection of the apth